













## Interim Balance Sheet for Korea

## Russia Attacks Character of U.N.

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IF there had ever been any doubt of the need for an independent Jewish state rather than any other political form, the Jewish people in this country, and the profound moral justification and political wisdom of those who would accept no other settlement, it would have been resolved by the action that has been taken over the past few days by the Israeli government in virtually expatriating its entire Jewish population. Iraq has customarily been both high-handed and brutal towards its minorities, and there is cause for profound thankfulness that the Jews who are now being expelled from Baghdad are neither as helpless nor as homeless as were the Assyrians and the Kurds in their day.

None of the hardships or even the apparently insoluble economic problems of Israel today are causing hardship to individuals that is comparable to that of the long-established and well-to-do Baghdad Jewish community, which has overnight been left alone in a desolation by the freezing of all Jewish property and assets. Whatever the additional pressure brought about by this sudden speed-up in immigration, there is also room for satisfaction that the government and people of Israel are not falling those for whose sake the state was created, and that this second exodus from Babylon is being carried out without hesitation, and without dissenting voices.

The airlift has become so much part of the climate of Israel that little note has been taken at the stupendous courage involved in the moving and resettlement of more than 100,000 people in so short a period. It is difficult to recall today that similar figure of 100,000 immigrants, who were or were not to be authorized to enter the mandatory territory, occupied the nations of the world for a period of years, only to be finally rejected.

It must also not be forgotten that the Iraqi immigrants represent a considerable accretion of strength, and that they may claim to enjoy a comparatively high standard of living which is the greatest asset that any immigrant can offer today — education and training. Students from Iraq, for instance, already form one of the largest immigrant groups at the University.

It may be said, finally, to those who have been so vociferous on the subject of Israel's "unemployment" in the United States, that no suggestion has ever yet been made that this country has anything but full freedom of action in such matters as the bringing in of the threatened Iraqi community, despite the obvious fact that the financial burden involved is too great for Israel to bear alone and that ultimately, in one form or another, the cost, for this enterprise will come from abroad, and will not come from the iron curtain countries.

**BUDGET DEBATE**

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

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By Sebastian Haffner

WASHINGTON

GENERAL Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated last month that America has now 250,000 men in Korea. This means that the American forces in Korea must have been increased by nearly 100,000 men in the last three months, which in turn implies a definite and solid American decision to see the Korean war through to a successful conclusion at any cost.

Apart from the Americans there are about 50,000 other United Nations troops as well as 200,000 South Korean troops fighting in Korea. Together the Allied forces number about 500,000 men. The Chinese and North Koreans are estimated at 1,000,000 men together — about the maximum number that can be maintained by them in central Korea. Under existing conditions of supply and communications the enemy's two-to-one superiority in manpower is more than offset by U.N. superiority in firepower and complete domination of the air.

These figures suggest that barring full-scale Russian intervention, which would mean world war, a local defeat of the U.N. in Korea is now a prospect which can be ruled out; stalemate seems the worst that could be expected. On the other hand, these figures show that one can no longer speak of Korea as a minor war.

It is a major war: considering that America is still in the first tooling-up stage of her remobilization, her effort of keeping 250,000 men fighting at a distance of over 5,000 miles from their home base, and simultaneously keeping another 250,000 Allied troops supplied over the same distance, must be tremendous. Figures of the cost of this effort must run into billions of dollars. Moreover, the 250,000 men in Korea represent at the moment the great majority of America's fully trained regular troops. America has at the moment only 77,000 men in continental Europe, of whom probably less than half are fully trained, equipped and organized divisional fighting troops. The Korean effort leaves only 100,000 more men (four divisions) to be spared for Europe in 1951, and for the security of Japan America has to fall back on two National Guard (Territorial) divisions.

At first glance, therefore, it looks as if the Korean balance sheet shows against the present local and tactical success a grave global-strategic imbalance. U.N. authorities and the principle of collective security against aggression is upheld and enhanced; and the South Koreans, whatever the

faults of their present government, are saved.

M.E. Neglected

On the other hand, European defence is not being built up as quickly as it could be without the Korean diversion, and other important areas like the Middle East have for the time being to be left almost undefended.

But this is still not the whole picture. In the opinion of Washington the following further positive factors have to be set against the drawbacks indicated.

1. Korea does not only tie down American forces but also Chinese forces. The effort to maintain and supply close to a million men in Korea leaves little Chinese surplus strength for an invasion of Formosa or an intervention in Indo-China.

Both of these, it is believed here, were planned last summer, neither has materialized so far. Once established in Indo-China Chinese armies might have easily overrun Thailand (Siam) and linked up with Chinese Communist guerrillas in Malaya. All these dangers are for the time being forestalled by the Chinese commitment in Korea.

2. Against American losses in Korea must be set the gain of valuable experience. The American army learned, for example, that its standard bazooka of July, 1950, was powerless against Russian standard T-34 tanks while a somewhat larger model can destroy them. They have also learned many new tactical lessons, both in land warfare and in land-air cooperation, which are now reflected in changed training programmes. Finally, the American troops

engaged in Korea, who started the war as raw beginners, are now experienced veterans. General Bradley announced recently that the American services will soon begin to rotate troops in Korea, obviously not only for reasons of fairness but also to spread fighting experience throughout their forces.

3. The Korean war has provided the impetus for American and indirectly West European rearmament and for the speeding-up of the North Atlantic defence programme for Europe. While it is true that Korea leaves only four American divisions to be spared for Europe in 1951 there would not even be four divisions available for the purpose without the American remobilization effort which Korea has touched off. Nor would there be an Eisenhower command, a 10 billion dollar military aid programme, and a British and French rearmament.

4. If Korea had been evacuated when the Chinese intervened last November, the American public demand for retaliation against China by other means — bombing, blockade or even invasion in alliance with Chiang Kai Shek — would have become irresistible. This would have meant a far greater diversion from Atlantic and Middle Eastern defence than the war in Korea and it would in all probability have meant total war with China.

As it is, hope has not been abandoned in responsible Washington quarters that local frustration or defeat in Korea may have a sufficiently sobering effect on the Chinese Communist government to make them reconsider their present all-out alignment with Russia which has landed them in this mess, and to make them wish to avoid further foreign adventures. If this should come to pass, a negotiated peace would become possible, and the Korean war would prove to have been not the opening gambit in a general Asiatic war, but the substitute for one.

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University's Expansion Plan

By a University Correspondent

scientific demonstrations must be given several times instead of only once if the entire class is to be assured practical training. Both students and teachers alike must suffer from these shortcomings.

If the University is not to return to Mount Scopus in the near future, then provision must be made for suitable premises in the city itself — all it does. And there is only one way in which suitable premises can be acquired in a city in which a serious housing shortage already exists, namely, by building them.

The idea of building University premises anywhere than on Mount Scopus may at first sight appear as a new departure. Never before has the University built anywhere other than on the hill which has come so closely to be associated with its name. But in another sense it is not a new departure at all. For some time, even before the severance from Mount Scopus, it had become clear that there were advantages to be gained from having certain buildings in town. The University library, which is also a public library, could have served the needs of the community much better if a branch had been established in the heart of Jerusalem, and a decision in principle had long ago been taken in this connection. A section of the Medical Library had in fact been functioning in town — in the Straus Health Centre — for several years prior to 1948 for the benefit of the many physicians who required it.

Today the plans of the University include buildings in Jerusalem for a students' hostel and a library. Both have become matters of urgency. The living conditions of the students are often beyond description. As for the library, the accommodation provided for it in Terra Sancta and other premises is now hopelessly inadequate. Although it is still far from possessing in town anything near the half a million books it has on Mount Scopus, its stocks are increasing daily. Gifts and legacies arrive from many parts of the world. Purchases

are constantly being made, and tens of thousands of volumes, salvaged from the looted Jewish libraries in Europe, are being added to its collections. There is practically no longer anywhere to put these books. When eventually they are sorted and catalogued, a new problem arises: where shall they be read? The site for the new library has already been chosen — it is in the Talbith quarter of Jerusalem — and the formalities in connection with the transfer of the land are being completed. Building, it is hoped, will start some time next year.

But probably even sooner to make its appearance than the library will be the Medical School. The decision of Hadassah to build its hospital (the University hospital) anew in town, has naturally meant that the Medical School with its laboratories and clinics and lecture-rooms must also be in town, in the vicinity of the hospital. For the Medical School, too, the site has been chosen — in the Neve Shalom quarter of Jerusalem. An architect with considerable experience in the building of medical schools in the U.S. has already been selected, and discussion is now taking place regarding construction details.

New Laboratories

The University's building plans for Jerusalem provide for one more facility — the erection of new laboratories for some of the sciences. Most of the University's laboratories are now housed in the old traffic departments' office in Mamillah Road, practically on the Arab-Jewish border, and are so inadequate for their purposes as to be regarded as makeshift arrangements.

Every Jew looks forward to the day when the University will once again be restored to its rightful place on Mount Scopus. But also no Jew wants to see the University retrogress during the period which must elapse until then. It is to guard against such a retrogression that the University has decided its present course to improve its situation in Jerusalem.

TEMPORARY LECTURE HALLS

Obviously, these buildings cannot always meet the University's requirements. Many of them were intended for completely other purposes than those to which they are being put today. When, for instance, what were formerly government offices are converted into chemistry and botany laboratories, it is only to be expected that they will be defective in many respects. The same must of necessity apply to a school hall when it is turned into a University library. Lecture-rooms are often not large enough and many students must stand during classes. Laboratories are generally too small and

correct postage.

It is indeed true that even if we cannot adhere to our own rules and regulations, those of international character should be observed more carefully.

Yours, etc., S.S. MENDELSSON

Haifa, March 14.

ELECTRICITY COSTS

To the Editor of the POST

Sir, — In your issue of March 12, "A Family of Pioneers in the Judean Hills," the Wolfson family is faced with the problem of a payment of £11,000 for the installation of a transformer.

The Electric Company undoubtedly needs the money it collects in this way, but the payment should serve either as part of the future costs of electricity (serving in the meantime as a guarantee of minimum usage) or else the electric corporation should issue shares.

In the United States when a farmer pays for such an installation he owns it together with whatever part of the powerline he is required to pay for.

Yours, etc., B. R. ROSS

New York.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

WATER TOWER SCOUTS — Pleasant citizens who live in the vicinity of Nachman, Mass and Hallowell, Maine, are disappointed because of our high priced water tower. Appeals to the Tel Aviv Municipality have been of no avail, all we get are promises.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26, Julius Friedman

Yours, etc., The American Express Company, Inc.

E. SALAMON, Manager

Tel Aviv, March 4.